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Chapter X

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ARMY (EXCEPT AIR)

100. General Description

A. History and traditions.

Bulgaria has always taken great pride in its Army. The country achieved national existence in the nineteenth century with Russian help and by defeating the Turks, and has always believed it necessary to maintain as strong an Army as possible. However, Bulgaria is a small state, almost wholly agricultural, with an estimated population in 1941 of only 6,385,000 (8,425,000 with recently annexed and occupied territories), and lacks both the resources and the industrial production necessary to maintain a modern Army. Nevertheless, the Bulgarian Army, even though small and poorly equipped, was considered by most military observers in the 1930's to be the best disciplined and best appearing in the Balkans. It has necessarily suffered in quality in recent years through its expansion, and its training has suffered materially through a lack of modern equipment.

The Bulgarian Army, through political circumstances, has always been on the losing side except in wars against Turkey. It fought well and successfully against the Turks in the First Balkan War in 1912-1913, but immediately afterward was swiftly defeated by the superior strength of its former allies, Serbia and Greece together with the Turks, who renewed hostilities, and the Rumanians, who began an invasion.

In the First World War Bulgaria was a German ally. Afterwards the Treaty of Neuilly reduced its army to 1,000 officers and 19,000 men, organized into eight regiments of 24 battalions, plus 13,000 semi-military forces. This treaty also forbade universal military service or a mobilization plan, but both these provisions were soon evaded. After this Treaty stage in the history of the Bulgarian Army came the reorganization and expansion stage, when each of the eight regiments was expanded into a division (first to eighth inclusive), and each of the 24 battalions was expanded into a regiment. This expansion program was completed by 1936, and about the same time the ninth and tenth divisions were formed. The accomplished fact of Bulgarian rearmament was formally recognized by the Balkan Entente powers in the Treaty of Thessaloniki (Salonika)* in 1938. During the present war at least eight reserve divisions have been added.

Bulgaria has confined itself to the role of a passive member of the Axis. It allowed the passage of German troops for the campaign against Yugoslavia and Greece, but it has refused to send troops to Russia. It has sent troops only to those regions it regards as historically and justly Bulgarian or which adjoin greater Bulgaria. These occupied territories are Northern Greece (including Thrace but excepting Thessaloniki), Yugoslav Macedonia, and Eastern Serbia. The Bulgarian Army is historically disinclined to fight outside of the rather wide territories that it regards as legitimately Bulgarian. In the First World War, regiments sometimes mutinied when sent north of the Danube into Rumanian territory.

*See footnote for copy, Chap. I, Pg. 1.

B. Foreign influences.

Before the First World War Bulgaria looked toward Russia as its liberator and protector. The uniforms, insignia, and other details of the Bulgarian Army were patterned after the Russian. During the First World War, as a German ally, it came under German influence, and since then patterned its Army more and more after that of Germany.

During the present war, German control of the Bulgarian Army has not gone beyond pressure at the top. The Bulgarians have strenuously resisted any interference by Germany in the internal affairs of the Army.

German military technicians have supervised the construction of airdromes and fortifications, the repairing of bridges and roads, and the installation of antiaircraft batteries. The labor is provided from compulsory labor camps and from concentration camps of political prisoners. Districts in the vicinity of Svilengrad and southward along the Turkish frontier to the Aegean have been declared military zones and are under German administration. The German naval authorities are in complete control of the ports of Varna and Burgaz. German Naval headquarters, however, are at Sofiya. Gestapo agents have been active at such places as Svilengrad and the Germans have obtained some degree of control over the Bulgarian police.

Germany has furnished Bulgaria little or no modern equipment. Certain equipment, chiefly antiaircraft guns, which was sold to Bulgaria and paid for in 1940, was taken back by Germany late in 1942. Bulgaria was then granted a credit for purchase of additional German equipment. However, in 1943 the antiaircraft defenses in Sofiya and other places were strengthened by additional guns from the Germans and some tanks, guns, and trucks were received. The Bulgarian refusal to make commitments beyond the occupation of conquered territory has been met by German refusal to supply Bulgaria with equipment and instructors.

Pro-Russian sentiment is strong among the Bulgarian people, and there are some groups described as "communistic" in certain coastal and urban areas. The government has always used harsh measures with these groups. Early in 1943 there was a series of assassinations of prominent pro-German Bulgarians, including a member of the *Sobranje* (National Assembly), several high police officials and Gen. Christo Loukov, a former Minister of War. The number and prominence of the victims and the evident failure of the Bulgarian government to control the situation pointed to the existence of a powerful and wide-spread terroristic organization.

Since the First World War Bulgaria, like Germany, has been a revisionist power. Just as Germany evaded the Treaty of Versailles, Bulgaria evaded the Treaty of Neuilly. The Bulgarian Army has been patterned after the German as far as limited equipment permitted. The system of regional inspectorates as a framework for the Army corps, for example, closely parallels the German Wehrkreis system.

The sudden death of King Boris III on 28 August 1943 gave rise to insistent but unproved reports of his assassination. He had possessed an ability to evade German demands for troops that cannot be expected of his successors.

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101. Strength Statistics

A. Active army.

The total military manpower of Bulgaria, that is, fit males 18 to 45 years of age, is 1,320,000. This includes the annexed Dobrogea and occupied Yugoslav Macedonia, in which the military manpower is considered available, but not occupied Greece. The men of the Dobrogea and Yugoslav Macedonia are now being used in the Army. Of the total manpower, 640,000 have been trained in the Bulgarian Army. Most of the rest were trained in the Rumanian Army, the Yugoslav Army, or partially trained in the Bulgarian *Trudovaks* (labor troops). In July, 1943, not over 400,000 were under arms.

In 1939, the number of regular Army officers was 2,100 and the number of reserve officers over 12,000. It is doubtful if the number has since been substantially increased. Some shortage of officers in a fully mobilized Army is to be expected.

There are six Army corps (called field armies by the Bulgarians), nineteen infantry divisions, a cavalry division, two additional cavalry brigades, a mountain brigade, and an armored brigade, in which most of the materiel is light and obsolete. The numbers and locations of these units are given in the Order of Battle of the Bulgarian Army and kept up to date in the monthly Order of Battle Estimate.

B. Trained reserve.

The trained reserve exceeds 240,000.

C. Untrained reserve.

(1) *Trudovaks*. The *Trudovaks* (Compulsory Labor Corps) were organized after the first World War. Under the Treaty of Neuilly no training was permitted for any reserves, but the labor battalions furnished at least a partial equivalent for military service. They are believed to have been drilled secretly in close order and the manual of arms, and the nature of their work accustoms them to a hardy, outdoor life. During May, 1941, the Jews were called to military service and formed into labor battalions.

The law regarding compulsory labor applies to all men who have not accomplished their military service. It obliges them in lieu thereof to perform public labor for a period not to exceed eight months or to pay an indemnity, unless declared unfit. This indemnity is fixed at a rate which few can pay.

The term of service for the *Trudovaks* is eight months in two years. This is divided into two months of military instruction during the first year and three months of work in each of the two years. It is not known to what extent this provision has been changed under recent legislation.

In 1941 the *Trudovaks* had ten battalions, numbered from 1 to 10. They were under the command of Major General Ganev.

(2) *Brannik*. The youth organization *Brannik* was formed by the Filov government about September, 1941, in order to bring the Bulgarian youth under government control. An organization known as the Young Combatants also exists, but nothing is known about it. Other youth organizations are prohibited, but several sports organizations were permitted to join *Brannik* without participating in its management or privileges. *Brannik* is an imitation of the Hitler *Jugend* and *Balilla*. Its avowed aim is to instill nationalism in

the youth of the country and train it in militarism from childhood.

The uniform is of khaki and consists of a military cap and a shirt with shoulder stripes. Marks on the shoulder stripes vary according to age and rank.

Children and young men from eight to twenty-one are obliged by law to join *Brannik*, whose membership carries such privileges as reductions in railway fares and theatre tickets. However, it is reported that only half of those legally obliged to join actually do so. Men up to 25 (students up to 30) are permitted to join the organization. There is no age limit for its officers.

It is the duty of members of *Brannik* to assist the secret police and to inform them in cases of disloyalty to the regime among friends and members of the family.

The member, on joining the organization, undergoes a probationary period before taking the oath in the presence of a priest and before the secret symbols of the organization.

The office of chief (*Glaven Recovoditel*) has not been filled since the removal of Kletschkoff, and the present (early 1943) head of *Brannik* is the deputy chief, Zakarii Stoilcov. Under him is the supreme command of ten officers, and an elaborate hierarchy of lower officers. The chief is appointed by the Bulgarian cabinet, and the other officers are appointed by the chief.

Brannik's chief financial support is furnished by the government. Its present membership is estimated at 30,000 to 80,000.

D. Police.

The Bulgarian State Uniformed Police, headed by a State Chief of Police, is under the Ministry of the Interior (see Topic No. 96). The present minister, Peter Gabrovski, is one of the most ardent pro-Germans and pro-Nazis in Bulgaria.

Neither the police nor the Army has been able to stop the repeated assassinations of prominent pro-German Bulgarians or repeated widespread public disturbances, such as occurred in Sofia on 1 May 1943.

The police department is headed by a Director, under whom are three sections: Administrative Police, Political Police, and Counter-espionage. It is reported that agents of the Gestapo work in police headquarters and are in close touch with all that goes on.

The chiefs of police in the larger towns are usually reserve officers. Gestapo agents are numerous in Bulgaria, controlling, for example, the examinations of travellers at the frontier town of Svilengrad on the Sofia to Istanbul railway.

The strength of the police and further details of their organization are unknown.

102. Organization

A. Command and staff.

The Army, the Air Force and the Navy form one armed force. The supreme commander is normally the King, who exercises his command through the Minister of War, at present Lt. Gen. Nicola Mikhov. The Ministry of War is legally responsible for national defense, both naval and military. The Minister is always an officer of the Army, and, under the King, the effective head of the armed forces (see Table X-1). Civilians have no voice in military policy, except through control of the budget by the *Sobranje*, or National Assembly. The Minister reports directly to the King in all matters pertaining to national defense.

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The King appoints a full General as Commander in Chief only in time of war. The war-time Commander in Chief is superior to the Minister of War, although the latter is the actual head of the army in peace. Two lieutenant generals assist the Commander in Chief.

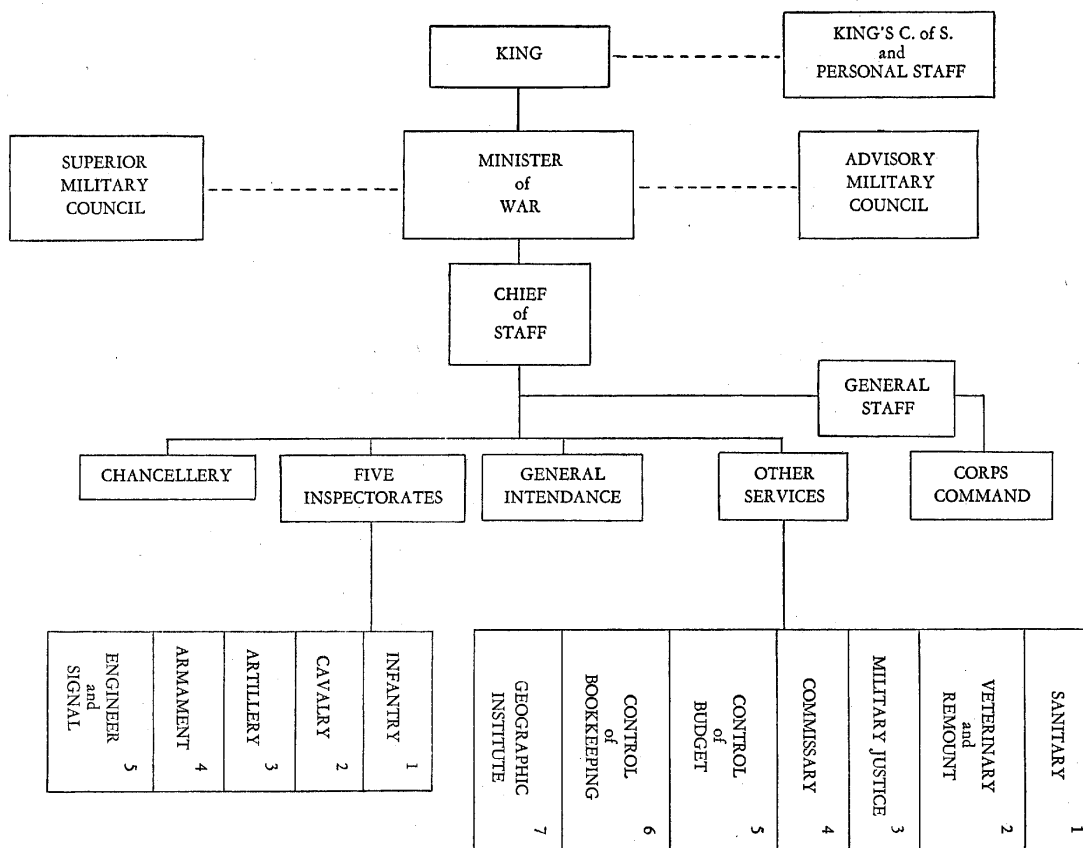
The Ministry of War works through either the General Staff or a consultant body, the Superior Military Council. The latter is composed of the following officials:

1. The Minister of War, President.
2. The Chief of the General Staff, Vice-President.

The Chief of Staff, who is usually a major general or lieutenant general, has absolute control of army and division commanders, under the Minister of War. The Assistant Chief of Staff is usually a major general. The present Chief of Staff is Maj. Gen. Constantin Loukash. Under him are the Assistant Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Yantchulev, the General Staff, the Chancellery, the Inspectors of Arms, and the Services. The Minister of War has a small *Cabinet* (equivalent to personal staff), and the King a personal staff and Chief of Staff.

In 1940 the General Staff had about 75 officers and 109

TABLE X-1
BULGARIAN HIGH COMMAND



3. The Four Inspectors General of Army Regions (presumably now the six commanders of Army Corps).
4. The Assistant Chief of the General Staff.
5. The Chief of the Chancellery.
6. The Intendant General and Inspectors of Arms (occasionally).
7. The Chief of the Military Academy.

An Advisory Military Council considers the budget, general policies, and senior promotions. It is composed of the following officials:

The Minister of War, the Chief of Staff, a member of the King's Suite, the Inspector of Infantry, the Inspector of Cavalry, the Inspector of Artillery, the Inspector of Engineers and Signals, the Intendant General, and possibly other officers.

NCO's and functionaries. Its work is under three main bureaus: Operations, Intelligence, and Personnel and Instruction. Logistics is believed to be under the Intendant General, as head of the supply services.

The General Staff Officers do not form a permanent corps, but change from troop to general staff duty. Their influence is not comparable to that of the German General Staff.

Officers are selected for the General Staff School by competitive examination. The candidates are captains and lieutenants of all arms who have had between four and eight years of service. In peace time about 20 officers are chosen at intervals for a three-year tour of duty on the General Staff.

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Graduates of the General Staff School are automatically senior to other officers of the same grade and receive more rapid advancement. It is possible, though not usual, to reach general grade without graduating from the General Staff School.

The following offices also form part of the central administration of the Army, under the Chief of Staff:

(1) *Chancellery*. This office attends to appointments, transfers, vacancies, discharges, punishments, decorations, and similar matters.

(2) *Inspectorates*. There are five inspectorates, each headed by a general officer, and all headed by a Chief of the Inspectorates, who is usually a lieutenant general. They are responsible for the training, organization and equipment of their respective arms under the direction of the General Staff and report to the Chief of Staff and the Minister of War. These inspectorates are considered very severe, and have considerable power and responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of their respective branches, which are: (a) Infantry, (b) Cavalry, (c) Artillery, (d) Armament, and (e) Engineers and Signals.

(3) *Supply Service*. The Intendant General heads the Supply Service. He is usually a lieutenant general and is the most important official under the Chief of Staff. The Supply Service is charged with the technical study of supply, including funds, sanitation, soldiers' home, and the care of property. In mobilization the officers of the Intendance are supplemented by civilian functionaries.

(4) *Other services*. The following services are also in the Central Administration: (a) Sanitary Service, (b) Veterinary and Remount Service, (c) Director of Military Justice, (d) Commissary Service, (e) Control of the Budget (Functionaries only), (f) Control of Bookkeeping (Functionaries only), and (g) Geographic Institute.

B. Organization of subordinate units.

(1) *Larger units.*

(a) *The corps*. The corps (referred to by Bulgarians as Field Army, but actually little more than a corps) is in peace time an inspectorate. It is composed of two, three, or four divisions, a headquarters, an engineer regiment, a Hv MG (heavy machine gun) battalion, three artillery units (a regiment of motorized heavy artillery, a battalion of mountain artillery and a battalion of antiaircraft artillery), and the usual services. The Corps Commander, who may be either a major general or a lieutenant general, is under the direct orders of the Minister of War and the Chief of Staff.

(b) *Infantry division*. The infantry division consists usually of three (sometimes two or four) infantry regiments, a field artillery regiment, reconnaissance battalion, engineer battalion, signal battalion, chemical company, Hv MG battalion, baggage company, depot battalion, and division hospital. The commander is a colonel or a major general.

(c) *The cavalry division*. The cavalry division consists of two brigades of cavalry (each of two regiments), and a regiment of horse artillery.

(d) *The brigade*. There are no independent infantry brigades. There is one mountain brigade, consisting of six battalions of infantry, and one of pack artillery. There are four cavalry brigades, consisting of two cavalry regiments each, and some units of horse artillery. The brigadiers are probably under the Corps Commanders.

(2) *Types of smaller units.*

(a) *Infantry regiment*. Over 50 infantry regiments have been identified, though others undoubtedly exist. The regiments consist of three battalions (sometimes four and in peace sometimes only two), a headquarters, a band (in the case of the older regiments only), an intelligence (reconnaissance) unit, an engineer company, an antitank company, an anti-aircraft unit, and services. In fact, because of equipment shortages, many regiments probably lack close support companies. The almost complete lack of antitank and antiaircraft guns indicates that such units exist mostly on paper. The infantry regiment is commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel.

(b) *The battalion*. Commanded by a lieutenant colonel or major, the battalion consists of three rifle companies, a machine gun company, a headquarters, and a train (divided into battle transport and supply transport sections). The company consists of three platoons, each composed of three light machine gun squads of 14 men.

(c) *Motorized infantry regiment*. There are two motorized infantry regiments, the 1st Mtz. Inf. Reg. in the armored brigade and the 2nd Mtz. Inf. Reg. Each consists of two motorized infantry battalions (each of three companies and a machine gun company), a light tank company, a motorcycle company, and a platoon each of motorized engineers, motorized antitank guns, and motorized antiaircraft guns.

(d) *Armored regiment*. There is only one armored regiment, in the 1st Armored Brigade with a reconnaissance group (14 light tanks and 25 motorcycles), two battalions of medium tanks of very mixed composition, with a total for both battalions of 99 five to eight-ton tanks, old Renault, Vickers, Krupp, and Skoda. Five German and 25 other tanks were also received during 1943.

(e) *Engineer regiment*. There are five engineer regiments, one for each corps, in two battalions, including two sapper companies, one signal company, one pontoon company, one searchlight company, and one motor transport company.

(f) *Coast defense regiment*. There are three coast defense regiments. They are infantry, not artillery, and their composition is unknown. The 1st and 2d Coast Guards and 3d River Police of the Frontier Guards formed the cadre for these regiments.

(g) *Labor battalions*. The composition of the labor battalions is unknown.

(h) *Cavalry regiment*. Cavalry regiments consist of a headquarters, motorcycle section (four Hv MG), signal section, transport company, three or four squadrons, and a Hv MG squadron (six Hv MG and two 37 mm. AT guns). These squadrons have four troops and a LMG troop (each with four LMG) and each troop is composed of four saber sections.

(i) *Artillery regiments and other independent units.*

1. *Field artillery regiment*. The field artillery regiment, divisional, in addition to the train and the headquarters, has three battalions: one of 75 mm. field guns, horsedrawn; one of 75 mm. mountain pack guns; and one of 105 mm. howitzers, either horsedrawn or motorized. Each battalion has three batteries apiece. Each battery has four guns, and sometimes the 75 mm. batteries also have four Hv MG or LMG.

2. *Heavy artillery regiment, mechanized (corps artillery)*. Besides technical and staff units and services, this regiment

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consists of three battalions, each with three batteries of four guns or howitzers. One battalion has 105 mm. howitzers, one has 120 mm. guns, and one has 150 mm. or 155 mm. guns or 155 mm. howitzers.

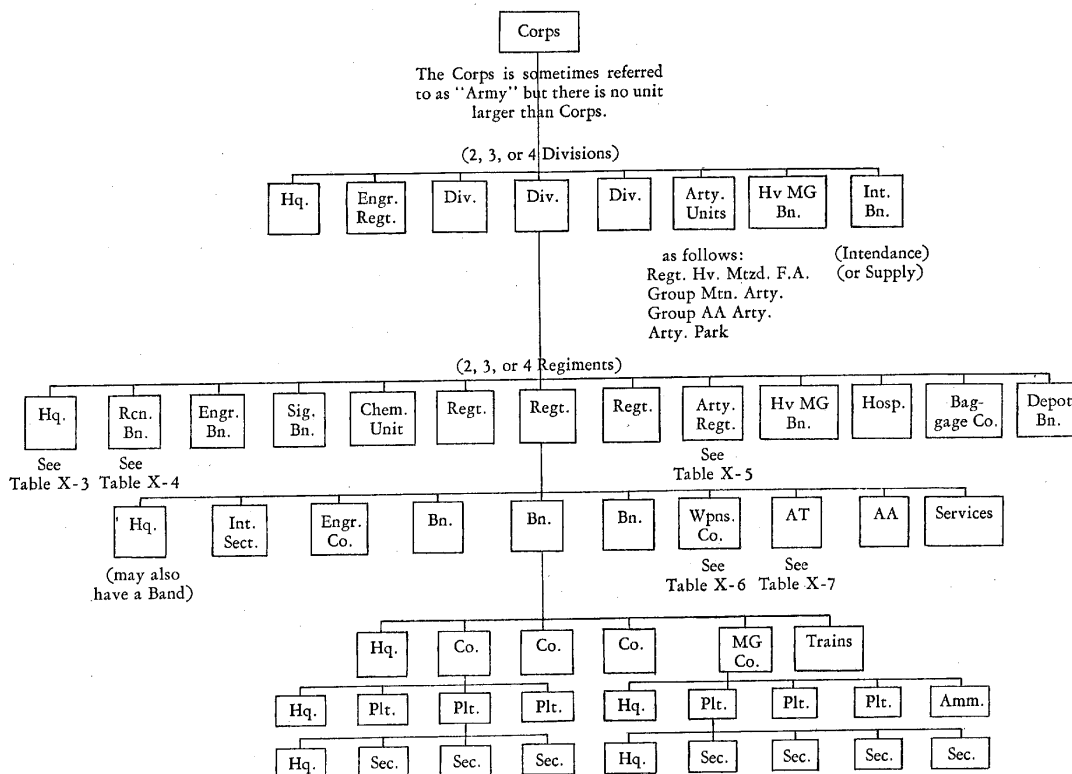
3. Mechanized artillery battalion. The mechanized artillery battalion, 1st Armored Division, has one battery 75 mm., one battery 105 mm., and one battery 105 mm., long Skoda.

(l) *Signal battalion*. There is theoretically one signal battalion (composition unknown), for each division.

(m) *Reconnaissance battalion*. There is one reconnaissance battalion per division. It is composed of two horse troops, a cyclist troop and a Hv MG troop.

(n) *Special units*. There are various services and special units, whose composition is unknown.

TABLE X-2
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



4. Horse artillery regiment. The horse artillery regiment has one battalion with 12 horsedrawn 75 mm. and 12 Hv MG, and one battalion of 75 mm. guns or 105 mm. howitzers truck or tractor drawn.

There is one artillery battalion in the mountain brigade and one in each corps. Each consists of batteries of four 75 mm. or 100 mm. guns or howitzers.

5. Coast artillery regiment. There is a coast artillery regiment at Burgaz and one at Varna. More have probably been organized recently. Their composition is unknown.

(j) *Heavy machine gun battalion*. There is a Hv MG battalion (composition unknown), for each army corps.

(k) *Frontier guard regiment*. The frontier guard regiments consist of three battalions, each battalion having three companies and a machine gun company. These battalions now form parts of the army regiments.

Personnel and fire power of the Infantry Regiment:

(a) Personnel:

Officers—90

Enlisted men—3,500

(b) Fire power (by units):

	Type of Weapon	Number
1. Close Support Company:	50 mm. mortars	12
	37 mm. infantry guns	6
	Heavy machine guns	3
2. Rifle Company:	8 mm. Madsen light machine guns	9
3. Machine Gun Company:	8 mm. Schwarzlose heavy machine guns	12
4. Antitank Company:	20 or 37 mm. anti-tank guns	12
5. Antiaircraft Platoon:	20 mm. antiaircraft guns	4

(Most of this equipment believed withdrawn from field units.)

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TABLE X-3
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Division Headquarters

Colonel or Maj. General.....Commanding Officer
Colonel.....Chief of Staff
Captain.....Adjutant and Administrative
Captain.....Also Adjutant
Rank Not Known.....Armament Officer
Rank Not Known.....Communications Officer
Rank Not Known.....Liaison Officer

TABLE X-4
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Division
Reconnaissance Battalion

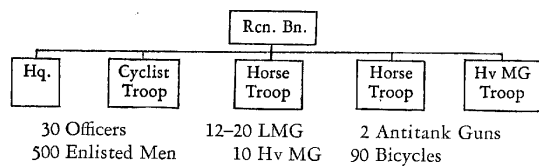
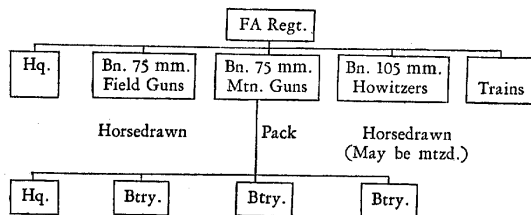


TABLE X-5
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Division
Field Artillery Regiment



Each Btry. has four (4) artillery pieces and also sometimes
Each Btry. has four (4) MG's, light or heavy
No MG's in Bn. 105 mm. How.

Composition and Armament of the FA Regt.

50 Officers
800-1000 Enlisted Men
0- 24—MG's, light or heavy
12—75 mm. Field Guns
12—75 mm. Mtn.
12—105 mm. Howitzers
36—Artillery Pieces, total

Organization of Batteries:

Hq. with reconnaissance, rangefinding, and signal units
2 Sects. of 2 FA pieces each or total 4 in Btry.
1 Plt. of MG's (except 105 mm. How. Bn. which has none) each with 2 secs. of 2 LMG or 2 Hv MG's.
1 Supply unit
1 Ammunition unit

TABLE X-6
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Infantry Regiment, Weapons Company

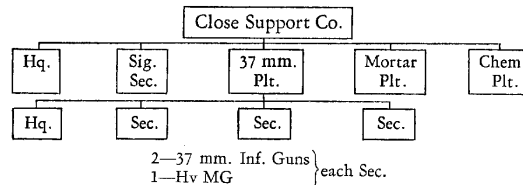


TABLE X-7
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Infantry Regiment, Antitank Company

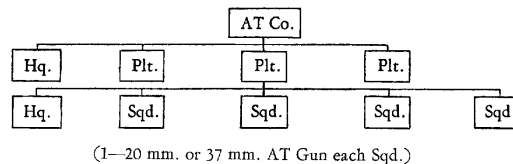
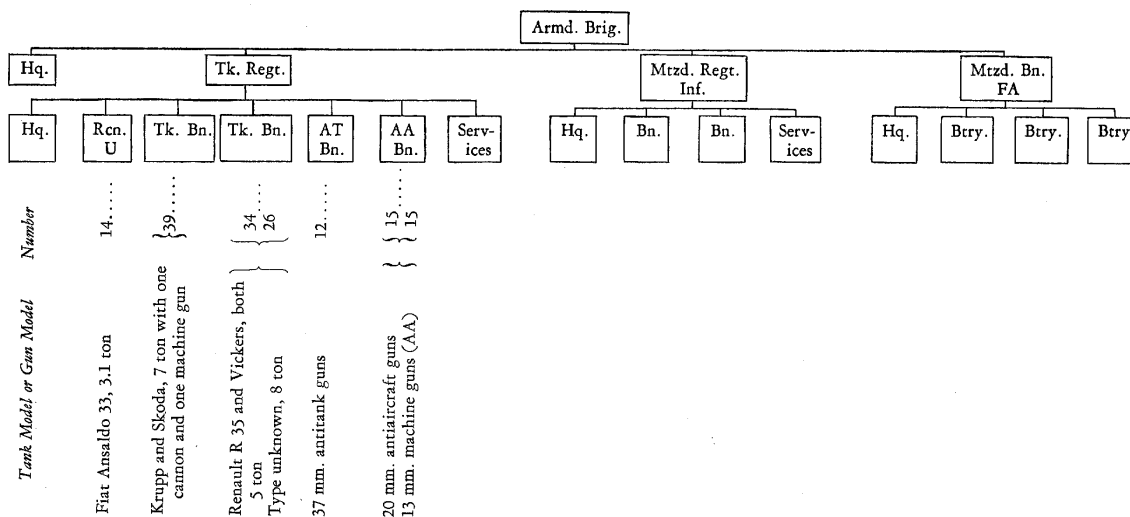


TABLE X-8
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
Armored Brigade



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103. Personnel Characteristics

A. General.

Although the original Bulgars were an Asiatic tribe, Bulgaria is today a Slavic country with only traces of the original Asiatic Bulgarian blood. Its population is mostly peasant. Its people, toughened by an agricultural life, are hardy and long-lived. Physically they usually have broad shoulders, barrel chests and short legs. They have the peasant characteristics of thrift, tenacity, suspicion, and slow thinking. But these apparently slow minds can sometimes be very shrewd.

Like all Balkan peoples, they have long memories for injuries done them or rights due them. This poor, backward and small country is still proud of the empire it held in the tenth century. The mainspring of Bulgarian policy for over sixty years has been the attempt to regain the boundaries of the Great Bulgaria given by the Treaty of San Stefano but immediately snatched away by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

These characteristics are made stronger by this people's history, in which for generations they have been in a war, or just out of a war, or just about to enter a war, with one or all of their neighbors.

B. Officers.

An officer's commission carries with it great prestige, which attracts the ablest young men of Bulgaria. Bulgarian officers, both regular and reserve, come mostly from the middle class people who have sufficient means to give their sons the necessary higher school education. Many are sons of officers or of professional men. The sons of the richer families do not usually enter the Army as a career, though they usually hold reserve commissions. Almost all Bulgarians with the educational qualification of a gymnasium certificate want to become reserve officers, since they must do their military service anyway. In recent years there has been some tendency to build up a military class, and regular officers are now usually sons of regular or reserve officers, who receive the preference in selection for either the Reserve Officers' School or the Military School.

By Balkan standards, the Bulgarian officer is well educated and trained. If he is a reserve officer, he usually has the equivalent of what, in the United States, would be a junior college certificate. Regular officers are usually graduates of the Military School. Practically all reserve officers belong to the Union of Reserve Officers, which is extremely influential, and there is no great difference in attitudes between regular and reserve officers. Bulgaria is one of the most provincial of all Balkan countries. This provinciality affects the attitudes and limits the training of the officers. However, the higher officers have usually had tours of duty that have given them well-rounded careers.

C. Enlisted men.

The Bulgarian soldier is usually a peasant who has to a marked degree the physical and mental characteristics of his country. The gap between officers and men is very great, and the simple peasant considers it an honor to be an officer's orderly. Discipline is harsh, and Bulgarian officers sometimes treat their men with marked severity. Nevertheless, communist doctrine or unrest to which that name is applied by

the Bulgarian authorities, has from time to time made headway in the Army, and been severely put down, only to revive year after year.

104. Finance

A. Exchange.

The unit of Bulgarian currency is the leva, which at the last official rate of exchange was worth 0.84c. However, it is freely bought and sold at 1/2c, or 300 leva to the dollar.

B. Rate of pay.

The exact rates of pay are unknown, but are reported to be very low. In the 1920's, however, when Bulgaria was denied a conscript army, the pay of the men was very high by Balkan standards, being the equivalent of \$10.00 per month for a private soldier, in addition to food and clothing.

An officer's pay, to which is added uniforms, some rations in kind, an orderly, and quarters, is reported adequate by Bulgarian standards (see Chapter XI, Table X-6.)

C. Military budget.

Out of a total estimated budget of 21,700,000,000 leva, the Bulgarian War Ministry was allocated 8,850,000,000 leva for 1943, compared with 4,200,000,000 leva in 1942. However, two supplementary budgets which were mainly for national defense were published in the course of the fiscal year 1942, and actual military expenditures in 1942 amounted to over 10,000,000,000 leva. It is probable that the 1943 estimates were also exceeded.

105. Supply and Equipment

A. Infantry.

(1) *Infantry rifle.* The infantry rifle is generally the Mannlicher 8 mm., Model 1895. The Bulgarians had 688,000 Mannlicher rifles and carbines in 1941. About 100,000 of these Mannlichers are of late model (1938 or 1939) taken from the Polish Army by the Germans. In addition, there are some Mauser and Russian rifles.

(2) *Automatic rifle.* The automatic rifle is the Madsen 8 mm., Model 1927; the Zbrojovka (Bren) 8 mm., Model 1926; and the Schwartzlose 8 mm., Model 1926.

(3) *Machine gun.* Machine guns are, generally, 8 mm. Schwarzlose and Maxims. Most are old models.

(4) *Pistol.* Pistols are of various models. The Parabellum 9 mm. caliber is in general use. The total stock is 20,000.

(5) *Grenade.* Grenades are of German origin and consist of an offensive type charged with 200 grains of Berdite and two defensive types, one having black powder and the other Bombite.

(6) *Accompanying weapon.* There are 400 infantry mortars, including the Erhardt 76 mm. (some of which, at least, are of Model 1916); the Brandt 81 mm.; and the Rheinmetall 81 mm. There are also a few pieces of the modern type Bofra 75 mm., Model 1931, with two tubes, which have a range up to 7,000 meters. There are also some old Grousson Krupp guns of 42 or 47 mm. caliber, with a range up to 3,000 meters. These last two serve as antitank or antiaircraft guns. As additional antitank guns, there are 300-20 mm. and 300-37 mm.

*General***B. Cavalry.**

Troops are armed with saber, pistol and Mannlicher carbine. The machine gun is generally the Schwarzlose. The horse artillery groups are equipped with Krupp 75's. Enlisted men of the portee regiment are armed with rifle only. These units have the same, or approximately the same, proportion of machine guns as the infantry. The cavalry employs a double bridle and a Russian saddle with the trooper's blanket under the saddle. There is a total stock of 15,000 sabers.

C. Artillery.

The following types of artillery are believed to be in use:

Rheinmetall.....	20 mm. AA gun
Oerlikon.....	20 mm. AA/AT gun
Skoda.....	37 mm. AA/AT gun
	76.5 mm. AA gun
	77 mm. AA gun
Bofors.....	80 mm. AA gun
Krupp.....	88 mm. AA gun
Krupp.....	105 mm. AA gun
Schneider.....	75 mm. Field gun
Skoda.....	75 mm. Field gun
Krupp.....	75 mm. Field gun
Krupp.....	75 mm. Mountain gun
Skoda.....	75 mm. Mountain gun
Krupp.....	80 mm. Field gun
Schneider.....	100 mm. Field gun
Skoda.....	100 mm. Mountain gun
Krupp.....	105 mm. Field gun
Russian.....	105 mm. Field gun, Model 02
Schneider.....	120 mm. Heavy gun, Model D/28
Krupp.....	150 mm. Heavy gun
Russian.....	150 mm. Heavy gun, Model 02 D/15
Russian.....	210 mm. Heavy gun, Model D/25
Russian.....	240 mm. Heavy gun, Model D/25
Russian.....	250 mm. Heavy gun, Model 03 D/45

The types of Howitzers in use are believed to be:

Schneider.....	105 mm. Field Howitzer
Krupp.....	105 mm. Field Howitzer
Schneider.....	120 mm. Medium Howitzer
Krupp.....	150 mm. Medium Howitzer
Schneider.....	155 mm. Medium Howitzer
Krupp.....	210 mm. Heavy Howitzer

D. Armored tanks.

Sixty small Vickers tanks of a type larger than the Carden-Lloyd and eight Vickers tanks (eight-nine tons) were ordered in 1938. About 60 Ansaldo four-ton whippets were already in service. The Bulgarians also have 120-150 Skoda or Kolban Danek tanks. The 52 Skodas purchased after 1 September 1939, are probably included in the last figure. These 52 tanks were equipped with one 37 mm. gun and two machine guns each. The Bulgarians also have new French Renault tanks and about 130 old German and Czech tanks. The tank strength of the whole Bulgarian Army may be as high as 400 tanks, of which not more than 200 are believed to be serviceable.

E. Transportation.

Bulgaria is extremely short of motorized equipment, though some has recently been received from Germany, and there has been some increase in the number of motorized units reported. The chief means of transport is the horse-drawn vehicle.

There are 9,500 horses and 2,300 horse-drawn vehicles in the war strength infantry division. It is doubtful if the supply of horses and vehicles would approach the needs of the fully mobilized Army. Oxen and water-buffalo will probably be used to supplement deficiencies.

F. Ammunition.

Although there is an arsenal at Kazanlk, and some ammunition is manufactured, Bulgaria would be dependent on outside sources for an adequate supply, especially for weapons other than small arms.

G. Other equipment.

The limited and obsolescent stocks on hand of engineer, signal, chemical, and all other equipment, and the lack of manufacturing facilities, make Bulgaria dependent on outside sources.

106. Mobilization System**A. Territorial structure.**

Bulgaria proper is divided into four military regions, each an army inspectorate. These are the military regions of Sofiya, Pleven, Varna, and Plovdiv. The Bulgarian Army inspectorate is actually the equivalent of the former corps areas in the United States, and the Bulgarian Field Army is actually little more than an army corps, so the term *corps* will be used where the Bulgarians use the term *army*. Each is normally commanded by a major general or lieutenant general, who is assisted by a staff composed of a colonel as his Chief of Staff and two or three other officers. The military regions in turn are subdivided into divisional regions, ten in number, and these in turn into regiments, usually four (although sometimes three), to a division. In addition, there usually are in each divisional region three or four mobilization and recruitment centers, which correspond more or less but not exactly to the distribution of the population and of the regiments.

This organization is as follows:

(1) First Army Corps Inspectorate. Headquarters, Sofiya.

1st Division, Hq. Sofiya, having as territory the districts of Sofiya, Breznik, Trn, Caribrod, Botevgrad, and Pirdop in the Province of Sofiya.

Recruitment and mobilization centers: Nos. 1 and 2 at Sofiya, No. 3 at Botevgrad, and No. 30 at Slivnitsa.

7th Division, Hq. Dupnitsa, having as territory the districts of Radomir, Kyustendil, Dupnitsa, Samokov, Gorna Dzhumaya, Petrich, and Sveti Vrach of the Province of Sofiya, and the districts of Razlog and Nevrokop of the Province of Plovdiv.

Recruitment and mobilization centers: No. 4 at Kyustendil and two others, numbers unknown, at Samokov and Petrich.

(2) Second Army Corps Inspectorate. Headquarters, Plovdiv.

2nd Division, Hq. Plovdiv, having as territory the districts of Plovdiv, Karlovo, Panagyrishte, Pazardzlik, Peshtera, Devin, and Asenovgrad of the Province of Plovdiv.

Recruitment and mobilization centers: No. 14 at Pazardzlik, No. 38 at Karlovo, and another, number unknown, at Plovdiv.

8th Division, Hq. Stara-Zagora, having as territory the districts of Stara-Zagora, Kazanlk, Chirpan, and Borisgrad of the Province of Stara-Zagora.

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Recruitment and mobilization centers: No. 13 at Kazanlk, No. 35 at Simeonovgrad, and another, number unknown, at Stara-Zagora.

10th Division, Hq. Krdzhali, having as territory the districts of Momchilgrad, Krumovgrad, and Kharmanli of the Province of Stara-Zagora.

Recruitment and mobilization centers: No. 11 at Khaskovo, No. 10 at Krdzhali, No. 9 at Smolyan, and No. 34 at Khaskovo.

(3) Third Army Corps Inspectorate. Headquarters, Sliven.

3d Division, Hq. Sliven, having as territory the entire province of Burgaz and also the districts of Nova Zagora and Svilengrad in the province of Stara-Zagora.

Recruitment and mobilization centers: No. 36 at Nova Zagora, No. 20 at Yambol, No. 32 at Elkhovo, No. 31 at Malko Trnovo, No. 21 at Burgaz, and another, number unknown, at Sliven.

4th Division, Hq. Shumen, having as territory the districts of Varna, Provadiya, Novi Pazar, Shumen, Preslav, Omortag, Tergovishte, Ispirikh, Razgrad, and Popovo of the Province of Shumen.

Recruitment and mobilization centers: No. 15 at Shumen, No. 17 at Razgrad, No. 18 at Varna, and another, number unknown, at Trgovishte.

(4) Fourth Army Corps Inspectorate. Headquarters, Pleven.

5th Division, Hq. Ruse, having as territory the districts of Ruse, Kubrat and Bela in the Province of Shumen and the districts of Gorna Orekhovitsa, Elena, Drenovo, Svishtov, and Gabrovo in the Province of Pleven.

Recruitment and Mobilization centers: No. 27 at Ruse, No. 28 at Trnovo, and No. 37 at Svishtov.

6th Division, Hq. Vratsa, having as territory the entire Province of Vratsa.

Recruitment and Mobilization centers: No. 25 at Belogradchik, No. 24 at Vratsa, and another, number unknown, at Vidin.

9th Division, Hq. Pleven, having as territory the districts of Pleven, Nikopol, Lukovit, Teteven, Sevlievo, Troyan, and Lovech in the Province of Pleven.

Recruitment and Mobilization centers: No. 22 at Pleven, No. 38 at Orekhovo, No. 29 at Lovech, and No. 23 at Sevlievo.

In mobilization, a regional staff replaces the commander of the Inspectorate, who becomes the commander of the activated army corps. The Corps Commander and the Corps are then freed from home administrative duties, and may move out from their area, leaving the regional staff and regional detachments behind. In time of war, this regional staff is charged with the mobilization and exploitation of all resources of the country. It also handles the anti-aircraft defense of all airdromes and of such industrial centers as Bulgaria possesses. Under the regional staff there exists a regional detachment for each division. This detachment consists of one reserve and replacement battalion for each regiment. The battalion carries the same number as the regiment. Although these reserve battalions exist for the regular regiments and divisions of territorial origin, it is doubtful whether they exist for reserve regiments and divisions.

In practice, the Bulgarians do not seem to have adhered to any prearranged plan for mobilization, training and replacement. Newly formed divisions have been used as occupation troops even while they lacked complete equipment and are sometimes merely feeders for other existing divisions. New divisions have not usually been formed at full strength but have been sent out as occupation troops and gradually brought up to strength later.

B. Draft and training of personnel.

Article 71 of the Bulgarian Constitution, provides that "every subject is liable for military service." "Every subject" presumably includes women but no organized women's auxiliaries are known. Under the Treaty of Neuilly voluntary enlistment for 12 years was required. This was soon evaded, and the organization of the compulsory labor troops (*Trudovaks*) was a convenient screen for universal semi-military training.

The present law on the organization of the Army, enacted on 30 May 1940, fixes the duration of military service in time of peace at two years. Each year all Bulgarian citizens who have reached the age of 20 years are called to the colors to perform their military service. They are called in January, February and March, commencing with the engineers and artillery. Most of the younger men and the unfit, in time of peace, are placed in labor units.

Until the age of 60, former soldiers can be recalled in case of mobilization.

The law regarding compulsory labor applies to all young men who have not accomplished their military service. It obliges them in lieu thereof to perform public labor for a period not to exceed eight months or else to pay an indemnity, unless declared unfit. This indemnity is fixed at a rate which few can pay. The law also imposed upon all young men the obligation of presenting themselves in person to commissions charged with ruling on each individual case. At the discretion of the commissions, postponements are allowable in the cases of: secondary school pupils, those with certain educational requisites, and dependency.

Secondary school pupils may postpone their call to service up to the age of 23, superior school pupils up to that of 26, subject to the payment of a tax.

Those having the educational requisites may be enrolled as student officers, in which case their period of service in the ranks is six months.

Dependency cases may have their service postponed, but in no case except for those declared unfit can the required service be deferred beyond the age of 27.

The lists of all young men reaching the age of 20 are opened, closed and posted each year during the period September to November. The commissions usually meet in the capital town of each district. They comprise a local physician, a civil administrator of the community, such as the mayor, and an Army officer who presides while fulfilling the functions of military medical examiner. These commissions designate the young men as fit for military service, fit for compulsory labor, or unfit for any service. Also they adjudge the special cases applying for reduced service or postponement, fixing in the latter the amount of the annual tax or indemnity.

The Military Commission also classifies the men into branches. Short, sturdy men are placed in the engineers and artillery, slight men in cavalry and taller men in infantry. This classification is a regular system based upon the relation between height and chest measurement. This system keeps the sizes in the various arms more or less uniform. It should be noted that Bulgarians have the stocky, sturdy build typical of the Slavs.

The duration of service is two years. Since a call to service cannot take place after the age of 27, active service must terminate at 29.

Duration of service may be, and frequently is, effectively

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reduced by the granting of long leaves (usually during the winter) on account of reduced budgetary provisions or for agricultural leaves. Even during the winter of 1942-43 the classes of 1921-22 were sent on long leave to be called back again in March, 1943.

Induction into the service takes place at the age of 20 completed years. Induction is regional for the infantry, artillery and engineers; for the other arms and services it is mixed. Apportionment is about as follows: infantry, 60%; cavalry, 13%; artillery, 12%; engineers, 11%; and navy, 4%.

The Bulgarian is liable for service until the age of 46. However, in case of "civil mobilization," former soldiers up to the age of 60 can be recalled for service.

The 26 classes comprising the Army are divided as follows:

Active Army, ages 20 and 21.

Reserve of the active Army, ages 22 to 39, inclusive.

Territorial Army, ages 40 to 43, inclusive.

Reserve of the territorial Army, ages 44 and 45.

C. Mobilization.

All measures for mobilization were forbidden by the Treaty of Neuilly, but Bulgaria began to evade this during the 1920's. It was reported as early as 1931 that a mobilization plan was believed in existence. Each regiment was the cadre for a division and each battalion the cadre for a regiment, while each group of artillery was the cadre for a regiment for divisional artillery. The *Gendarmerie* was intended to form the cadre for a corps of four divisions and the artillery for it was believed hidden in Bulgaria. Each sector of the frontier guard was regarded as the nucleus for a regiment. This scheme was carried out late in 1940 or early in 1941 when the frontier guard was expanded. Each of the 24 companies of frontier guards was expanded into a battalion, and the two battalions of coast guards and one of river police were expanded into the 1st, 2d, and 3d Coast Defense Regiments.

The Treaty of Neuilly limited the strength of the Bulgarian Army to 1,000 officers and 19,000 other ranks voluntarily enlisted, who were to serve for 12 consecutive years. In addition a frontier guard, voluntarily enlisted, of 3,000 men was permitted, and the number of armed gendarmes, police, customs officials and forest guards was limited to 10,000. When the Inter-Allied Control Commission concluded its activities in 1927, it was complained that Article 71 of the Bulgarian Constitution, providing for the principle of compulsory military service (a principle incompatible with the Treaty), had not been submitted to the *Sobranje* (National Assembly) for revision.

After the formation of the ten regular divisions, it was intended that each of the first eight should throw off a reserve division which would bear a number ten higher than that of the parent division. Nevertheless, the formation of reserve divisions does not seem to have proceeded according to any regular plan. The 17th Division was in fact organized from the 7th Division, taking two of the 7th's four regiments. But other reserve divisions, such as the 14th, 15th, 16th, 22d, 24th, and 27th, were formed by taking reserve troops from one or more of the regular divisions, apparently without any definite system, and forming a new reserve division. A new reserve division is usually an improvised, badly equipped, understrength unit which is a division only in name. Some reserve divisions have been thrown together in this manner, have existed for a short time, and then have been disbanded.

These include the 11th (disbanded and subsequently reorganized), the 13th (disbanded but possibly reorganized subsequently), the 17th, 21st, and 25th.

Artillery and special units are usually formed by taking cadres from older units, as the 5th Heavy Artillery Regiment of the V Army Corps was formed late in 1942 from the 4th Heavy Artillery Regiment of the IV Army Corps. The origins of some regiments in the reserve divisions are unknown. Most of the frontier battalions are now parts of infantry regiments, and others may have served as cadres for new regiments.

By 1 December 1940, the Bulgars had mobilized 13 Infantry divisions (1st to 12th, incl., and 14th) and two rapid divisions (1st and 2d, since disbanded). Five more (13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 21st) were in process of organization early in 1941, but were severely handicapped by lack of equipment.

Eight divisions (1st to 8th) were known to exist in 1936, and the 9th and 10th were also believed to exist at the same time.

The infantry regiments composing the first ten divisions (prior to 1940) were organized in part either from the 24 battalions authorized by the Treaty of Neuilly or from depot battalions. The 16 battalions of *Gendarmerie* which were formed in 1918 were reorganized about 1937 into eight additional regiments of infantry, while the mounted gendarmes were cadre for regiments of cavalry or groups of horse-artillery. To this were added the eight regiments of frontier guards, one of which was assigned to each of eight divisional areas until the present war, when they were incorporated into the divisional organizations. This made a total of 40 regiments, to which would be added three regiments to be formed later. However, in 1937 these 40 regiments were only nuclei or mobilization and training centers rather than full regimental organizations. For example, the eight frontier guard regiments consisted of three battalions each. These battalions were composed of three companies of 50 men each and one machine gun company with 25 men and 12 guns, four guns being held in reserve. The infantry regiments varied considerably in the number and strength of the battalions. These infantry regiments were in fact cadres of regular troops, varying in composition and strength, which served from the spring to the fall of the year as training centers for conscripts and were to serve as mobilization centers in case of mobilization.

107. Strategic and Tactical Doctrines

Bulgaria's position between three unfriendly and greater neighbors and one hostile and equal neighbor has made her chief problem one of defense. The big spring maneuvers have usually centered upon the defense line of the swiftly flowing Tundzha river. German strategic and tactical doctrines have had some influence.

Bulgarian military doctrine and practice have nevertheless always emphasized the offense and the use of surprise. All tactics so far have been necessarily based upon the use of infantry and cavalry because of the lack of the materiel necessary for more advanced tactics.

The Bulgarians consider the heart of the army to be the infantry. Its training is based upon the tactical principle that the bayonet is the chief weapon. Dispersion is relied on as their chief protection against air attack.

108. Training, Morale, and Efficiency

Although the period of service is two years, the actual time spent in training is usually considerably less because of the system of harvest furloughs and of long winter furloughs.

The training is believed good of its kind, but limited by old-fashioned tactical doctrine and by the lack of modern materiel, armor, and air forces, which makes adequate training in combined arms impossible.

The Army is efficient and effective within its limitations of training and materiel.

Its morale is doubtful, made worse by scanty food, poor equipment, anti-German but pro-Russian feeling among the masses, and war weariness even though the Army's duties have been only those of occupation troops. The death of King Boris, by removing the real national leader, cannot have improved the loyalty of the troops. Moreover, from time to time since the First World War, there have been numerous executions of or long prison sentences given to persons charged with disturbing the morale and discipline of the Army.

The modern Bulgarians have never fought a hopeless war to the end, and there is no reason to think they will do so now.

109. Fortifications

The defended ports and isolated landing beaches (see Figure X - 1) are listed according to name and under separate lettered sub-paragraphs. Under each sub-paragraph the available information is listed under 15 sub-heads as follows: ① Coast defense batteries. ② Emplaced field artillery batteries. ③ Heavy AA batteries. ④ Light AA batteries. ⑤ Searchlights. ⑥ AA detectors. ⑦ Machine-guns. ⑧ Trenches. ⑨ Wire entanglements. ⑩ Land mine-fields. ⑪ Antitank defenses. ⑫ Ammunition depots. ⑬ Nets and booms. ⑭ Off-shore minefields. ⑮ Miscellaneous.

The information under ① and ② has in some instances been grouped together, as it is not always known definitely which type of battery is emplaced. Where no numbered sub-head is given, no ground information on this subject is available.

A. Akhtopol.

① ② Here there is a battery of guns manned by Bulgarians.

B. Balcic.

① ② On the outskirts of the town there are blockhouses of reinforced concrete, camouflaged as small houses.

C. Burgaz and the Gulf of Burgaz (excepting places elsewhere listed by name).

① There is a battery of 2 (8" or possibly heavier) guns on the promontory at Agios Nikolo.

Battery number two is at Cape Atiya and consists of 2 (8" or 6") guns with a grassed-over emplacement.

① ② On the Gulf of Burgaz between Burgaz and Sozopol and between Burgaz and Ankhialo (Pomoriye) there are em-

placed 18 guns of varying calibers, 150 mm., 170 mm., and 200 mm. These guns were taken from the Maginot Line. Near the crossing of the railroad and the road running southwest out of Burgaz there is a battery of four 75 mm. guns. They face the sea, are uncamouflaged, and are in circular emplacements about three feet deep. This last battery gives protection for the mine field.

③ At Cape Atiya is a battery of two small guns.

Around the harbor there are six groups of AA gun batteries. AA Battery number one consists of five guns (erected in February 1942), located on the pier and on the breakwater. Battery number two, near the sandy beach north of the harbor, consists of (possibly) two guns at the end of the eastern breakwater. Battery three, on the beach behind the pier, consists of 12 guns (probably 1.4" caliber) spaced at 40-meter intervals. Battery number four, on a hill above the beach, consists of four guns (erected in February 1942). In the vineyards at the eastern side of town there are six (3") guns; and there are two guns (probably small) and one gun (probably 1.4") in the center of the town and in the park near the old benzine tank.

④ Near the sandy beach at the north of the harbor are two Hv MG's, one at each end of the depot on the pier.

Three or four miles south of Burgaz there are concrete defenses on the slope of the hill facing the sea. On the outskirts of Burgaz there are blockhouses of reinforced concrete, camouflaged as small houses. Other defense works extend north to Emine.

④ Outside the port there is a field of contact mines laid in three concentric areas about 500 yards apart.

D. Cavarna.

① ② Guns of unknown number and caliber are mounted at Cavarna. On the outskirts of the town there are blockhouses of reinforced concrete, camouflaged as small houses.

E. Chimovo (between Pomoriye and Nesebr).

① ② Two guns are emplaced here.

F. Emine (Cape Palikastro), (about 27 miles northeast of Burgaz).

① Here is a battery consisting of four German guns, two (8") and two of unknown caliber, believed to be heavy. ③ Emplacements for four AA guns are reported completed.

G. Funduklee (south of Varna).

① ② There are protected gun emplacements here. The number and caliber of the guns is unknown.

H. Galata (south of Varna).

① One battery located west of Cape Galata, consists of two (9.2") Howitzers (Schneider model, all around arc of fire) with a range of eight miles; two (6") guns (Krupp, with a 180° arc of fire) and five (5.9") guns.

Battery number two, west of Cape Galata, consists of two (3.9") guns with a range of five miles, and mounted in the open.

Battery number three is also located west of Cape Galata and consists of two (3.9") guns.



Battery number four, west of Cape Galata, consists of two (8.5") Howitzers with a range of five miles. (It is possible that strength has been added to batteries two, three and four.)

① ② Here there are protected gun emplacements, but the number and caliber of the guns is unknown. There is German artillery for coastal defense between Galata and Kozyak-Grad (south of Galata).

③ An AA battery consisting of one (3.5") gun, is situated in the hills behind Cape Galata.

④ At Galata Lighthouse on Cape Galata there are two MG batteries, and in the hills behind Cape Galata are two additional MG batteries.

⑤ There are searchlights manned by Germans at Cape Galata.

I. Ingenieur Sarafovo (Papyrus), about six miles west of Pomoriye.

① Here are two (6" or 8" guns); and this battery, overgrown by grass, is not visible from a distance.

J. Kamchiya River, mouth of.

① ② North of the mouth of this river there are guns of unknown caliber and number.

K. Nesebr.

① ② On the outskirts of this town there are blockhouses of reinforced concrete, camouflaged as small houses.

L. Pomoriye.

① On the hills two miles west of Pomoriye there is a battery consisting of two (6") guns and possibly two (11") German guns.

M. Sozopol.

① There are two (6") guns (Russian, reconditioned) and two more (probably 6") guns (German) at Sozopol.

② In the Sozopol defended area are four positions for (5.9") mobile guns and two more positions for (4.7") mobile guns.

③ There are known to be AA guns at Sozopol, but the number and caliber have not been reported.

On the outskirts of the town there are blockhouses of reinforced concrete, camouflaged as small houses.

⑤ At Kavos Nikolo, in the Sozopol defended area, are two searchlights, and also two at the Hellenic Fortress south of Cape Atiya.

⑦ Machine guns are emplaced beneath the new concrete barracks on the small height on the opposite side of the bay to the pier. These guns are in trenches lined with heavy wooden beams.

N. Varna.

① Battery number one, about one mile northeast of Varna, consists of two (3.9") guns.

Battery number two, consisting of two (10") guns is on the edge of a cliff between Varna and Cape St. Demitre.

North of battery number two are four guns, probably heavy, which make up battery number three.

Number four battery is located on the edge of a cliff, 1000 yards NE of battery number two; and it consists of two (5.9") guns with a range of five miles.

North of the latter, in the hills, is battery number five, consisting of two (8.6") guns and possibly two (10" or 11") guns (Krupp) with a range of 12 miles.

Half a mile east of battery number four, on the edge of a cliff, lies battery number six, which consists of two (6") guns.

Battery number seven is located 1000 yards north of battery number six, and consists of two (10") guns.

Four guns of unknown caliber make up battery number eight, which is north of Cape St. George and south of the Monastery of St. Constantine.

① ② In this area there are the following guns taken from the Maginot line, but their exact locations are unknown: six 170 mm., two 240 mm., two 250 mm. One battery of guns is sited to protect the mine field. There are some guns emplaced between Varna and Cavarna, including some German artillery eight miles north of Varna.

The guns in the Varna area are manned by Germans.

③ AA battery number one consists of an unknown number of guns, located on the roof of the Varna railway station and in the south sidings outside.

A second AA battery, consisting of four (3.5") guns is located at the Marska Gardens.

AA battery number three, with four (3.1") guns, is located at the old powder magazine.

On a hill, half a mile west of Varna, between the town and the lake, is the fourth AA battery, consisting of an unknown number of guns.

AA battery number five is located on the roof of the Varna Post Office, but the number of guns is not known.

AA battery number six is located on the roof of the Commercial School northeast of Varna and consists of four (3.1") guns.

AA battery number seven consists of two heavy Skoda guns and is on the coast, at the French Cemetery.

On the hill due north and immediately outside of Varna, is located battery number eight, with an unknown number of guns.

AA battery number nine, on a hill half a mile north of town, also has an unknown number of guns.

On a hill half a mile northwest of Coast Defense battery number two (see sub-head (1)) is AA battery number ten consisting of an unknown number of guns; and at number two battery (Coast Defense) is AA battery number eleven, consisting of one (3.5") gun.

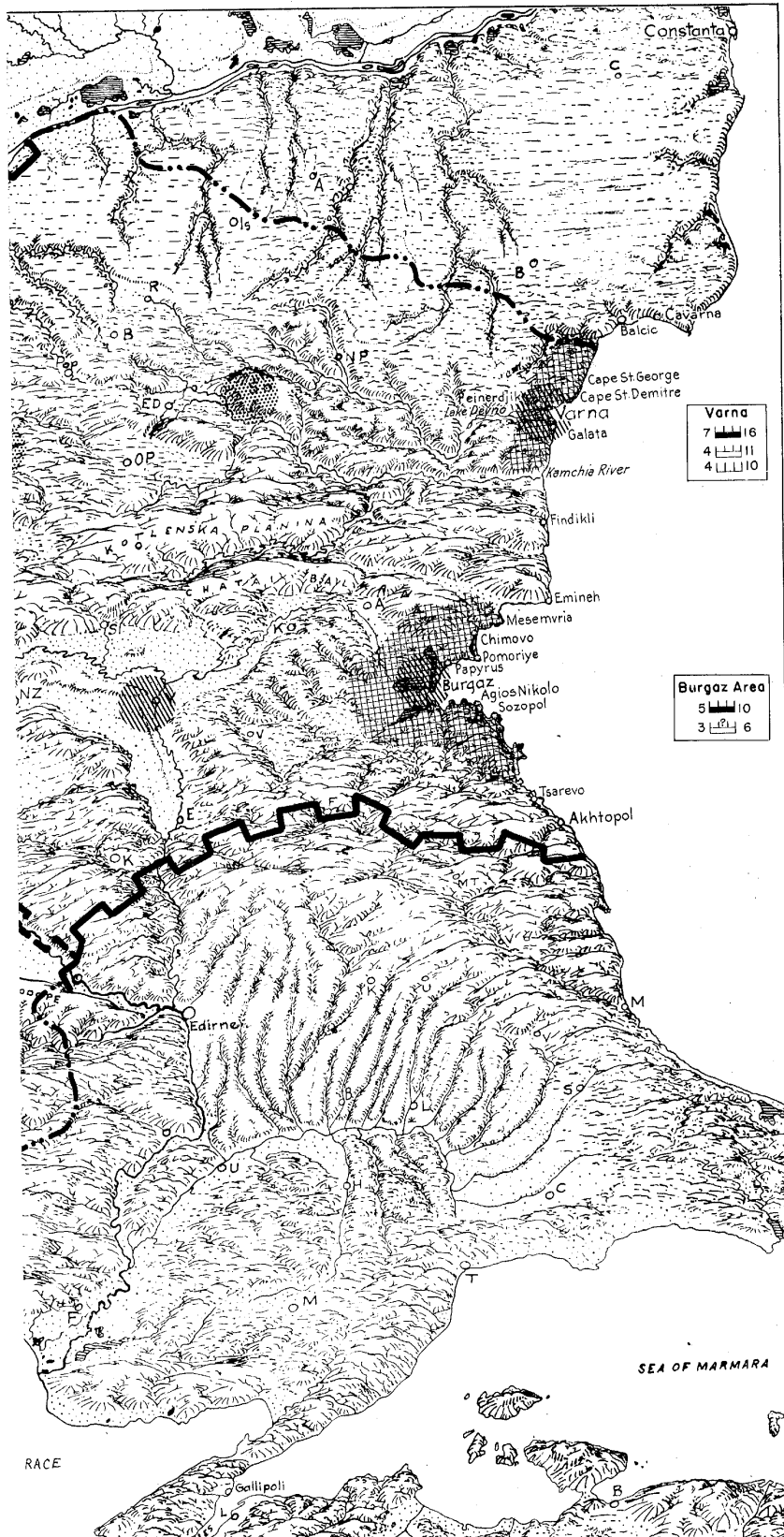
At Coast Defense battery number four are two guns, which make up AA battery number twelve.

Number thirteen, consisting of an unknown number of guns, is located on a hill at the Franga waterworks and W/T (wireless telegraph) Station, three miles north of Varna.

Battery number fourteen, on a hill north of coast defense battery number six, consists of an unknown number of guns; and number fifteen, with an unknown number of guns, is on a hill west of Coast Defense battery number eight.

④ Battery number fifteen is on the heights around Pein-erdzhik, on the south side of Lake Devna, and it consists of 2 MG's.

At the oil reservoirs on the south side of the seaward end of the Canal is battery number sixteen, consisting of four MG's.



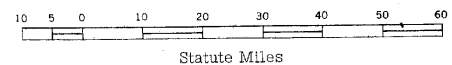
BULGARIA

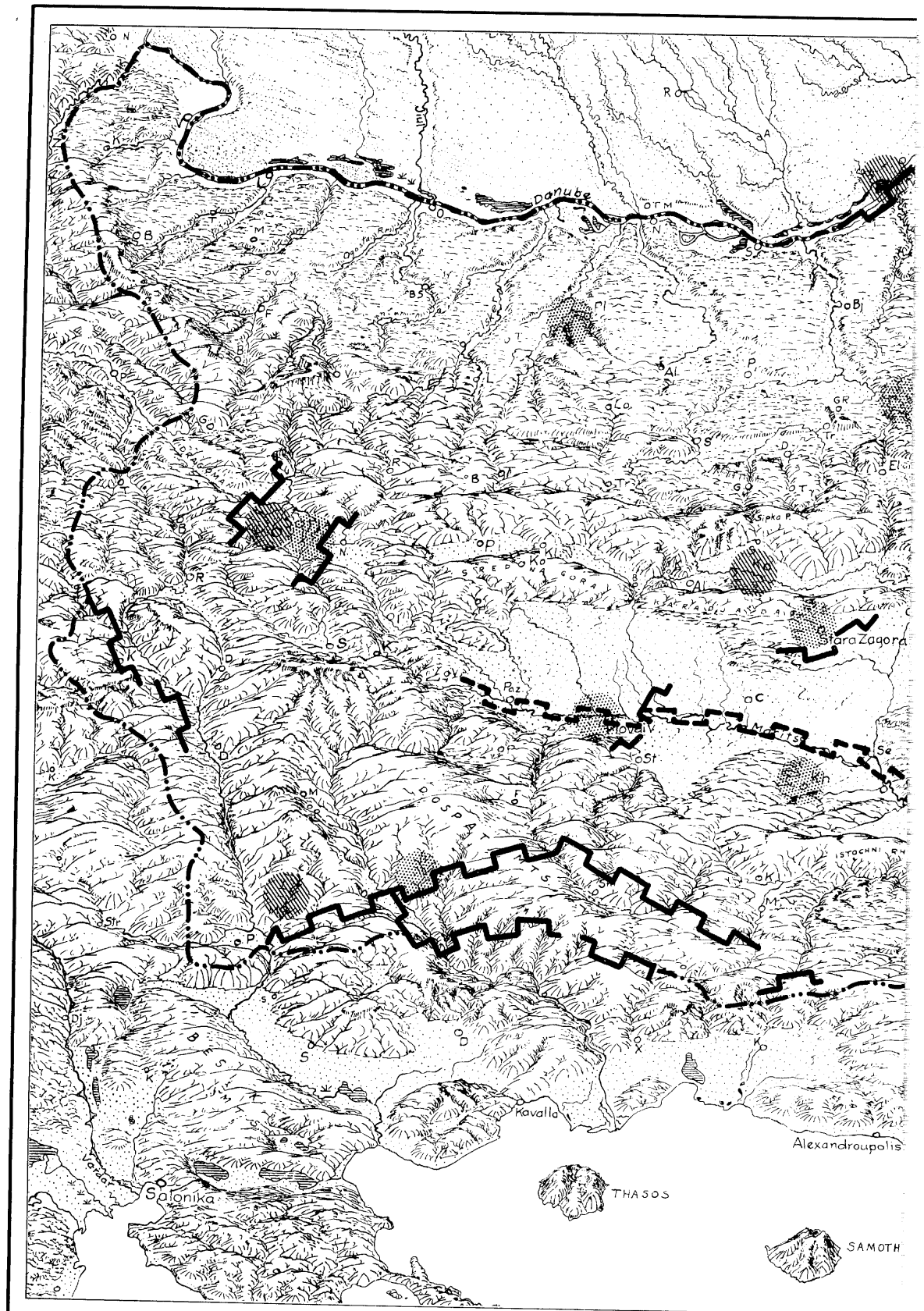
STRATEGIC MAP OF COASTAL AND INTERIOR DEFENSES

LEGEND

- DEFENDED COASTAL AREAS
- HEAVY BATTERIES
- MEDIUM BATTERIES
- LIGHT BATTERIES
- PROBABLE FORTIFIED ZONES
- REPORTED FORTIFIED ZONES
- HEAVY FLAK
- LIGHT FLAK

The number on the left of the battery symbol indicates the estimated number of batteries, and the number on the right of the symbol indicates the total number of guns included in the area. A question mark indicates that details are unknown.







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Battery number seventeen, with three MG's, is at the eastern breakwater.

On the roof of the Varna theatre is battery eighteen, which is believed to consist of two MG's.

Number nineteen, with two MG's, is located at the old powder magazine; and number twenty, also with 2 MG's, is on the roof of the Commercial school, northeast of town.

Number twenty-one is on the coast, at the French Cemetery, and consists of one MG.

On the hill at the Franga waterworks and W/T Station (three miles north of Varna) is a group of MG batteries.

The above figures are approximate. It is possible that certain of the above batteries consist of Mobile Artillery.

⑤ There are some searchlights.

⑥ There is an AA detector south of Lake Devna and about one mile east of the Peinerdzhik seaplane base.

⑭ In Varna Bay there is a field of contact mines laid in three concentric arcs about 500 yards apart.

O. Tsarevo.

① ② There are one or two heavy or medium guns in concrete emplacements on the hill north of the port, and two smaller guns on the hill south of the port. These guns are manned by Bulgarians.

P. General.

① ② Bulgarian Coastal Defense troops are armed with carbines.

⑭ There are other mine fields along the coast besides those at Burgaz and Varna.